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The Hongkong Telegraph

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April 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 69
Humidity 74 68

April 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 3 p.m. 73
Humidity 96 87

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.96

7917

日五初月三

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.

一拜禮 日五初月四英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

THE STRUGGLE PROCEEDING DESPERATELY.

Numerous Aerial Fights.

London, April 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation, says:—Forty hostile aeroplanes were brought down and twenty driven down uncontrollable, in addition to which two were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. Three hostile balloons were destroyed also. Twelve of our machines are missing. Intense bombing was carried out all night long over twenty-two tons of bombs being dropped on different targets, including Don and Donai Railway Stations, two important railway junctions between Metz and Rheims and roads leading up the battle front in the neighbourhood of Estaires.

Paris Bombed at Night.

London, April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the long range bombardment continued yesterday. There were no casualties. The bombardment was resumed late last night. This was the first time Paris had been bombed at night.

A German Message.

London, April 14.

A German wireless official message states:—On the battlefields of Lys our attacks against the English Divisions have progressed. From the heights of Messines we pushed forward across Steinbach and reached the eastern border of Wulverghem. We surrounded and captured Ploegsteert Wood and took the fortified height of Rosignol. Between the railways leading from Arras to Baillieu and Merville we carried our attack forward as far as the railway leading from Baillieu to Merris and as far as the eastern border of Hieppe Wood. South of Merville we captured the Clarence River and took Locon by storm. We reached the La Bassée Canal north-west of Bethune. We took four hundred prisoners on both sides of the Luconbrook.

On The French Front.

London, April 14.

A French communique states:—There is reciprocal artillery fighting north of Montdidier. The French west of Lessigny attacked the woods north-west of Orrville and Sorel on a front of twelve hundred yards. We took prisoner some German storm-troops attacking the Noyon sector who had been caught by our fire before reaching our lines. The were singularly defeated. French aviators were very active. There is fine weather on the whole front. Chasing planes have made 350 trips and fought 120 combats. Eight enemy aeroplanes were killed and twenty-three fell in their own lines damaged. Five German captive balloons were set on fire. Our bombing planes, including an Italian machine, dropped forty-eight tons of bombs on various stations, cantonnements and convoys. Several fires and explosions were observed.

Enemy's Advance "Slowing Down."

London, April 14.

A Paris semi-official message issued on the evening of April 14, says:—The battle in Flanders continues to rage with great violence, but today shows a very definite slowing-down of the enemy's advance, and from now on it should be possible to hold it back as Allied reinforcements are ready to be brought up and put in the battle-line. The German advance south of Methem on the left flank which, however, the Allies still hold. The Germans continue to attack the whole of the French front with a view to keeping our reserves from the principal battle area, but in this they have failed for French troops occupying the sectors concerned are sufficient to repel all enemy efforts. The great mass of our reserves is intact and at the disposal of the general command.

The French Penetrate Enemy Lines.

London, April 14.

A French communique states:—There are fairly lively artillery actions between Montdidier and Noyon. Our reconnoitring parties have brought back prisoners. We penetrated enemy lines north of St. Mihiel, Eber Messin and Bures esotors and Lorraine and took prisoners. A German coupe de main north of Hill 304, in the region of St. Mihiel, Woivre and Bonhomme Hill, was repulsed.

French Press Praise British Troops.

London, April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the newspapers unanimously praise Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Order of the Day, which, they say, was immediately answered with virile energy by the heroic British troops. M. Marcel Hutin, in the *Echo de Paris*, states that the road to Cambrai and Dunkirk is now closed to the Germans.

The *Matin* says the tenacity of the British resistance undoubtedly enables the dominating positions which form a barrier between Lys and Dunkirk to be put in a state of defence. The *Economist* says:—"The Anglo-French Reserves have not yet been engaged. The battle is only beginning. The Allied High Command has his own reasons for letting the enemy exhaust himself." The *Journal* adds that the German losses are excessive and may at a given moment become serious.

British Line Remains Intact.

London, April 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:—We repulsed, after heavy fighting throughout the evening, attacks from Maeseno to Wulverghem and also repulsed the fourth attack on Neuve Eglise. We beat off yesterday a determined attack near Feuchert. On this portion of the battlefront and north-west as far as Locon, numerous enemy troops were engaged at short range by our infantry and artillery fire. Despite numerous strong attacks on all part of the Lys battlefront our line remains intact. The enemy's losses were most severe throughout yesterday. Fighting continued last night at Neuve Eglise and the enemy recommenced attacks in the neighbourhood of Baillieu this morning which continue.

GENERAL SARRAIL.

London, April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that General Sarrail has been placed on the reserve list.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND REPRISALS.

Effectiveness of Allied Air Raids.

London, April 14.

The effectiveness of the Allied air raids on Germany is further illustrated by the fact that the Second Chamber of the Bavarian Diet were unanimous in requesting the Government to urge the Imperial Authorities to try and arrange a general agreement for the cessation of hostile air raids on places outside the area of military operations. The representative of the Bavarian Government welcomed the motion and stated that the Ministry of the Interior was already communicating with the War Ministry on the question.

STORY OF AN "ATTACK"

Imaginative German Official Message.

London, April 14.

A German official message says:—British machines and aeroplanes on the night of April 12 attacked the coast of Flanders and bombed Ostend and bombarded Zbrugge. Batteries repulsed the attacks. An enemy torpedo boat approached Ostend and was shot at and set on fire. She was abandoned and captured with full equipment. The Admiralty says with reference to the above that a small motor boat is missing. The relatives have been informed.

THE REQUESTIONED DUTCH SHIPS.

To be Returned in Good Condition.

London, April 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, the British Legation states that the requisitioned Dutch ships will be returned in good condition not later than the completion of the voyage on which they are engaged on the day of the signature of the peace treaty. The ships will sail under the British flag, and the charter will be at the rate of 35/- per month per gross ton. The British Government undertakes to pay the cost of the ships and if the ships are lost it will, if the owners wish, replace the ships as soon as possible after the war, meanwhile paying six per cent. annually on the value of the lost ships.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

Anxious to Collaborate with the Allies.

London, April 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the Secretary of the Siam Legation, interviewed by a representative of the *Echo de Paris*, declared that Siam desired to demonstrate her wholehearted adherence to the cause of justice and right and to show particularly to Germany, which languished at Siam, that the Siamese declaration was not merely a platonic manifestation. Siam was anxious to actively collaborate with the Allies industrially and economically.

GERMAN FLEET AT HELSINGFORS.

London, April 14.

A message from Amsterdam says that the German Fleet has arrived at Helsingfors.

THE AERIAL RAID ON ENGLAND.

What the Germans Claim.

London, April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says Berlin claims that Zeppelins on April 12, bombed Birmingham Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull and Grimsby.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS.

Enemy Pressing With Fresh Troops.

London, April 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says: The enemy to-day continues to press the offensive on the northern line unrelentingly with fresh troops. The weather is again hazy, limiting observation. The Germans launched a mass attack last night penetrating our line east of Locon. Our counter-attack drove him back with big casualties. The enemy three hours later assaulted the same spot but was again repulsed. Yet another attack was no more successful.

We also attacked near La Bassée carrying a strong trench position. The night was wonderfully clear and our airmen were intensely active bombing enemy concentrations. It was a brilliant local success the British and French won at Haegard, where we carried strong positions. The enemy has secured a direct hit upon the famous Amiens Cathedral.

The enemy had two hundred divisions at the beginning of the offensive on the western front, whereof twenty are believed to be practically unfit for the battle-line. Twenty divisions have been thrown in the battle-line since March 21, and forty-five times, while over four times the number of divisions have been hurled against the British than against the French.

The enemy's rate of spending must prove cannot be long maintained. Already in a considerable extent the 1918 class is being sent to the battle-line divisions. The calling up of the 1920 class began a month ago. The enemy's resources are steadily coming up. From Germany and Austria, the line is holding well. Everywhere the enemy's advance is being checked. The enemy's advance is being checked. The enemy's advance is being checked.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS.

Enemy's Efforts to Break Through.

London, April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing in the evening says: The enemy continues to strain every effort to break through in Flanders. Already thirty enemy divisions have been thrown in including reserves. On other parts of the front the enemy is employing great gunpower, reinforced by tanks from the east in the same lavish manner as men, thus imposing the severest test on our troops. The response thereof in courage and endurance defies all praise. By sustained pressure dense masses and constant blows and shock tactics the enemy has succeeded in the past twenty-four hours of advancing in the centre of the attack.

The tanks are holding firm. The enemy has extended the narrow nose of his salient in a way which nothing but immense superiority in numbers could render tactically feasible nor have achieved. We have been counter-attacking to-day. The battle is fiercely progressing, the clear weather enabling airmen to thoroughly reconnoitre, co-operating in the combat with most effective results. The enemy's objectives in this drive include Baillieu, Aire, Bethune and Merville.

Successful French Counter-Attacks.

London, April 12.

A French communique states: During the night our counter-attacks in the region of Haegard-en-Santerre completely threw back the enemy. We again possess the entire village and also the cemetery. Apart from his resolute losses the enemy left 70 prisoners in our hands. The artillery duel continues to be violent in this region. Between Montdidier and Noyon there were lively bombardments and great patrol activity. Enemy raids north of Orrillorsorel and between Miffie and the Aisne broke down.

The enemy continues to bombard Rheims, a portion whereof is aflame. We are endeavouring to restrict the conflagration. The enemy is renewing attacks in the Forest of Apremont against Bois Brule. The Americans in liaison with our troops vigorously shattered most of the attacks.

A Prolonged Struggle at Neuve Eglise.

London, April 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: As a result of last night's fighting in the neighbourhood of Neuve Eglise the enemy succeeded after a prolonged struggle in forcing his way into the village. Our vigorous counter-attacks this morning drove out the enemy. We made prisoner a number, including a Battalion Commander and successfully repulsed a later attack and also a number of other attacks at different points along the battle-front northward of La Bassée Canal.

Three separate attacks on our line south-westward, westward and northward of Merville were in each case repulsed after heavy fighting. We successfully drove back an attempted attack southward of Meteren, and also beat off four attacks launched against our positions south-eastward of Baillieu. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. This afternoon a hostile attack in strength has developed between the Meterenbaque River, south-westward of Meteren and Wulverghem. Severe fighting is taking place on the whole of this front. On other parts of the British front the situation is unchanged.

Atmospheric conditions were favourable for aviation yesterday there being a great concentration of our aeroplanes on the battle-front. Large numbers of low flyers were employed in bombing and machine-gunning roads packed with enemy troops, 38 tons of bombs being dropped and over 110,000 rounds of ammunition being fired by us. Other formations flying at a greater height engaged the enemy's aeroplanes which were extremely active in this sector. Other machines reconnoitred the battle-area bringing back information of the positions of our own and the enemy's troops.

The Flanders' Front.

London, April 12.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: The general position at the moment seems to justify the hope that the Germans will achieve no more towards a decision in Flanders than they have done in Picardy and Artois. They have overrun lot of territory and scored a series of tactical achievements, but the strategic situation remains unaltered, for so long as the Allied armies continue to face the enemy with an unbroken line of men and guns the issue for them remains as clear as before we were pressed out of the position occupied prior to the 21st March. The situation at the week end is steadily improving in our favour. Although the Germans have delivered several heavy attacks to-day on various points all were repulsed. Not only has the enemy apparently made no progress anywhere, but the retaking of Neuve Eglise by our troops may force him to relax his effort in the direction of Baillieu. There is a tendency toward a fall in the offensive, which probably means that the Germans are very tired.

Enemy's Efforts Against the Northern Front.

London, April 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris quotes a semi-official message which says: The enemy now seems to be devoting all his effort against the Northern front. The British line here is convex from the north to southward. From a point west of Hollebeke the line passes Wytschate, Messines, Neuve Eglise to the approaches of south Baillieu, hence to Neuve Bergin. It attains its maximum advance at Merville whence it bends south-easterly through Feuchert, Locon and Feuchert, where it joins the old line at Grivechy. The situation is not incapable of being re-established. The cohesion of the British troops is in no way destroyed and the Allied Supreme Command now know what measures to take in order to obviate all possibility of rupture in the inter-Allied Forces. The course of the battle should not arouse lack of confidence, for in such a gigantic conflict local fluctuations hardly count. Only the last blows are really important. As it is essential in a decisive crisis like the present to remain in the end the stronger General Foch, by sparing his men as long as possible, is awaiting his opportunity. The object of the renewed attack in the south is to retain the French forces there.

Neuve Eglise to the approaches of south Baillieu, hence to Neuve Bergin in the offensive, which probably means that the enemy is making no progress anywhere. We have repulsed a number of attacks. The enemy's advance is being checked. The enemy's advance is being checked. The enemy's advance is being checked.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 14.

Silver is quoted at 48 1/4 and is influenced by increased rates to India. There are short supplies but the market is firm.

GERMANY AND THE BOLSHEVIKI.

The New York Nation writes as follows:—

It may be true that German troops are marching into Russia to perfect their quarantine against the Bolsheviki infection, or it may be true that they are advancing for the liberation of the small nationalities from the tyranny of the Bolsheviki, as one Berlin speaker put it, but it may also be true that the German advance is a foraging expedition on a huge scale. In the first two days the booty was nearly 1,400 cannon, 1,000 motor cars, immense food stores, and an "incalculable" amount of other war material. Had the submission of the Bolsheviki been ascertained at once, this property would have remained in Russian hands. Now before the German march is over, several thousand cannon will go to swell German reconnoiters for action against the western front. With the enormous captures in Italy last autumn Germany has added to her stock the equivalent of many months' weary labour in Allied munition factories and the strain upon many thousand tons of Allied shipping.

In an army order to the German troops Prince Leopold of Bavaria states that the aim of the advance is not annexation, but the reestablishment of order and the prevention of the spread of Anarchist infection into western Europe.

The German Government has met the Bolsheviki challenge in direct fashion from the beginning. According to the Leninist conception, the Bolsheviki gospel would raise revolution in Germany before the German army could overwhelm Russia. The German Government said, "Very well, let's see." The Bolsheviki went to Brastilovsk to talk to the German people over the heads of the German diplomats. They argued that William II's consent to do business with a proletarian government was a confession of defeat. William II said, "Very well, I'll take a chance." At present the Bolsheviki agreement still runs that the German Government dare not strike out against a defenceless Russia because it would mean that Germany is making war against proletarianism. And the German Government is quite frank about it: "We are making war on proletarianism; we are out to check the spread of Anarchist infection." According to the Leninist ideology, the further the German armies press into Russia the greater is the ultimate triumph of the fundamental Bolsheviki principles. The German Government is willing to concede Lenin's triumph.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

VICTORIA THEATRE, 8.15 p.m.
Rijon Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
New Hongkong Concert Hall, 8.15 p.m.

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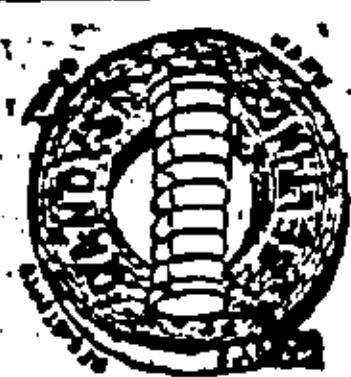
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GENERAL NEWS.

Promotion.
 News has been received to the effect that Mr. Rudolfs Jackson, son of Dr. Jackson, late of Wuchang and now at Kiating has been promoted to a Captaincy at the front where he joined up in France last May.

Interesting Social Event.
 The engagement is announced between Frank Stanley Morgan, Captain, Yeomanry and Imperial Camel Corps, of Harberts Lodge, Bishopscote, Glamorgan, son of the late F. A. Morgan, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, and Gladys Joan, youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Henry M. A. Wade, late 19th Hussars, Chief Constable of Kent Gallants, East Farleigh, Kent.

The Far Eastern Commission.
 From Harbin the Chinese Commission that the Chinese and men recruited by the Far Eastern Commission have reached 4,500. They are all to be placed under Colonel Semakoff in order to tackle the Bolsheviks on the Siberian Chinese frontier. The Bolshevik government has under consideration the conclusion of an agreement with the United States, by which Russia is to transfer her railways to American management, in consideration of financial assistance so as to consolidate her resources.

A Remonstrance.
 It is high time that a sharp remonstrance was addressed to the Chinese authorities in regard to the freedom of the colony. Several instances have been brought to our notice of late of enemy subjects proceeding without hindrance to Siberia. They are certainly not taking this trip to promote the interests of the Allies, and their immunity from supervision suggests complicity on the part of certain Chinese officials in whatever mischief is afoot.

Fire in Chinese President's Office.
 An outbreak of fire occurred at Peking in the President's Office. It was caused by the short circuiting of an electric light wire but the fire was quickly suppressed. One of attendants of the President's Office and an electrician sent for from the Electric Light Company were injured and were quickly removed to hospital. The fire is said to have broken out at three different places, namely, the Office for General Affairs, the Secretariat and Yingshi. Little damage was done by the fire though an old tree was scorched.

—Peking Daily News.
 An Indian's "English".
 The following letter was received the other day by the manager of a local firm from an Indian Watchman:

"God save our gracious—E-q.
 "Long Live our noble—E-q.
 "Dear Sir—The undersigned beg most humbly and respectfully state, that since I have same relation and connection with your Company and with you as my other Indian brothers have who are nominated (say clerks) as I am and the other your goodness and kindness encourages me to write you, freely because real you are a guide star of poor and hopeless men as I am. Sir, hearing completely—Singh your clerk, goes to India who is lying with a dangerously sick in the Municipal Doctor give him an Order to go to India he will go surely to India on this month. I beg to request you for the same post because you can see my ability by it application. I can speak well and neatly write in English. Hoping you do not hopeless me, I have ran you for my whole life. Sir, For the sake of God, pity on me. I have no means below the sky on the earth at Shanghai except "you". I can give you in every case satisfaction as you like. Please if you give me permission I can see you in the office—None or with—Singh (clerk) as you like or want. Sir, please I waiting yours—kind good reply. I have remembered you for my whole life and knowing that you will forward this letter with strongly recommendation, I am appending to it a few which set of kindness I shall highly pray for your long life and a good dignity. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and devoted servant."

THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yokohama Marriage.
Miss Beaumont Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman of Rye, N.Y., was married in Yokohama on the 25th ult. to Mr. Edward F. Verplank, manager of the Standard Oil Company's office at Newchwang, China. After the legal ceremony had been performed at the American Consulate by Mr. H. B. Hitchcock, Vice-Consul, the wedding service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, 223 Bluff. The couple left that night for Kumtura, where they will spend a week.

Spotted Fever Fatality in Shanghai.

It is with much regret that we (says the Shanghai Mercury of March 28) announce the death, which occurred from cerebro-spinal meningitis at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, of Mrs. Edith Mildred Jory, the wife of Mr. Henry Jory, chief officer in the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. The deceased lady, who had only been ill a few days, was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Howell, of the China Inland Mission. She had been married about three months, previous to which she was one of the most popular nurses at the Victoria Nursing Home. Deep sympathy will be extended to her husband and to Mr. and Mrs. Howell in their sad bereavement.

Illegible Handwriting.

In regard to illegible handwriting, a story is told of a compositor who was dreadfully worried over the M.S. of Thomas Carlyle, which was often almost undecipherable. It got on his nerves to such an extent that he eventually resigned his situation, and left London for Edinburgh, where he took service with a well-known firm of printers. Just as luck would have it, Carlyle's publishers about the same time transferred some of their printing contracts to this Edinburgh firm, and our friend the compositor had not been there a week when some of the Carlyle MS. was handed to him to be set up in type. So soon as he saw the old familiar handwriting he threw up his arms in despair, "D—it all," he said, "that old beggar has followed me up to Edinburgh!"

Once Four Millions.

The German Government has offered to give a premium of five hundred marks to every poor unmarried woman who bears a child and to contribute to the child's support during the first fourteen years of its life. Such children will be considered legitimate. In 1850 after the thirty years' war polygamy was legalised in Germany. The population had sunk then from seventeen millions to about four millions, mostly females, and it was legally ordained that, owing to the necessities of the time and the reduction of the population by sword, pestilence, and famine every man should be allowed to take two wives for a period of ten years. The Emperor Karl of Austria has already published a decree legitimising the numerous illegitimate children born in Austria since the beginning of the war.

Letter From A Wounded Shanghai Man.
Pie. H. A. Britten, of the Australian Contingent (formerly of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.) who was wounded at Gallipoli in 1916, writes as follows, under date 22nd February, from the Austrian General Hospital, Randwick:—"You will see by the above address that I am still in hospital. God only knows how tired I am of this idle life. It is now over two and a half years since the Turks bowled me over, and I am still on crutches. Had I not an iron constitution I certainly would have been in a lunatic asylum long ago. Some months ago I was issued with an artificial foot, but it was not a success, so had to have another made for me. This ought to be ready soon, so am hoping to be able to throw away my crutches in a few weeks and soon afterwards by on way back to China. I can hardly realise that it is nearly five years since I left Shanghai, but have had a most eventful time and learnt many things that I can never forget."

NOTICES.

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Music to brighten up dull evenings



Selections of all the modern dances

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You see more
and
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
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DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

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JEYES' FLUID
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in one gallon Drums or larger quantities.

COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.
For Prices Apply to:-

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.

THE FUTURE OF EMBASSIES.

It is an interesting sign of the times that the Times prints the following letter signed "Olim," in large type:-

The newspapers speak of embassies likely to be vacant. Does not this offer a favorable opportunity for doing away with them altogether, in agreement, of course, with those countries with which we now exchange embassies? An ambassador has a pompous and expensive form of envoy. His one exceptional privilege, so far as I know, is the right to demand a personal audience of the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. What this is practically worth we see from Mr. Gerard's narrative of his vain efforts to obtain an audience of the Emperor William during the war. Moreover, the most important Sovereigns with regard to whom this access might be of some slight advantage are the two Emperors with whom we are fighting, and with whom we can never resume ambassadorial relations, which imply something, kindly and personal. But an envoy in these days wants to see the Foreign Secretary, not the Sovereign, and indeed the

Minister of a great State at a critical juncture would have quite as much weight and right of access as an ambassador. An ambassador requires a very large salary, and yet can rarely live on it so much splendour is expected of him. And he is apt to be punctilious and exacting about his rights and precedence matters which are sinking into the background. He is, indeed, the survival of the dead past. Convenience and economy both dictate the abolition of these functionaries, and the relations of countries would not suffer.

NOTICES.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May 1918.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:-
5% on application.
20% on 1st May.
35% on 14th July.
40% on 8th August.
and will also grant loans against this security.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.-RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to:- THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.-No. 3, CANTON Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:- THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.-HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. Offices in York Buildings No. 1 MORETON TERRACE. Apply to:-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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Apply to:- HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

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WANTED.-POSITION by an ENGLISHMAN with many years Eastern Business Experience. Write Box 1381 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.-Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker, and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.-"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply to:- C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.-TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 135 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

FOR SALE.-PIANOFORTE Upright Iron Grand in excellent condition for immediate disposal. Price \$225. Can be seen at the Hongkong Parcel Express, 3, Duddell Street

NOTICES.

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DISINFECTANT
(CATCHPOLE'S)
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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non-Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:-

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

IMPROVED
Given Instant Relief
The patient who says they
suffer from
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
COLD, CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.**
-you will find little known remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unbelievable.
PARKER'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

THE Athletic Sports for the combined Hongkong Schools will be held on FRIDAY, April 19th, at the Racecourse. There be the usual races for past pupils, namely: Two Miles, Bicycle Race (Handicap) and Seven Furlongs Flat Race (Handicap). The entrance fee for these two races is 50 cents, and the names may be given in on the field.

NOTICES.

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TERAI HATS

MEDIUM
BROWN



SILVER
GREY

THE IDEAL HAT FOR ALL SPORTS.

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NO EQUAL FOR WEAR

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TOE, HEEL, SOLE & ANKLE NO SEAMS
TO GIVE WAY OR HURT

-SNUG ANKLE FIT-

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NEW STOCK

RECEIVED IN

LISLE AND SILK LISLE COLOURS, WHITE
BLACK SLATE TAN, ETC.

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL
TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
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PLASTERS, Etc.

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made
to the Directors of this
Company to issue to Walter
Douglas Graham of Hongkong
(deceased) a duplicate Certificate
of sixty shares in the Company
or other Certificates in lieu
thereof upon the statement that
the original Certificate No. 1949
for shares numbered 28775/28834
and dated 11th January 1909 has
been lost or destroyed. AND
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that if within 30 days from the
date hereof no claims or repre-
sentation in respect of such
original Certificate is made to
the Directors they will proceed
to deal with such application for
a Certificate.

M. MANUE,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmo-
sphere of your rooms, and
kill all flies, mosquitos and
disease germs. Harmless
and of pleasant odour. Outfits
consisting of atomizer and
bottle of fluid, price
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Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00
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Names for 1918 issue
of the
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MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained and Licensed
Massage and Swedish
Treatments. Formerly of 2000 Military Hospital.
I WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
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\$4-50 PER HOUR. CENTRAL

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL
ANTISEPTIC and
PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention
of
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER
and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases
of

COLD IN THE HEAD.

NASAL CATARRH.

ETC.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

SEBASTIAN.—Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner Raymond Sebastian M. C. (5th Ox. and Bucks. L.I.), formerly of Shanghai, died of wounds in France on 27th March, 1918.

BEST.—On April 5, 1918, died of wounds, 2nd Lieut. A. H. Best, R. F. A., formerly of Shanghai, aged 20 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.

THE CATASTROPHE INQUIRY.

The conclusion of the Inquiry into the cause of death of one of the victims of the Happy Valley disaster will, we hope, be no more regarded as an end of the whole matter, but without something further being done the investigation, apart from the legal function of determining the cause of death, will have had no practical value. With a completeness that must have been satisfying to even the most ardent pursuer of truth, the circumstances which contributed to the appalling tragedy of February 28 have been investigated, and those upon whom devolved the duty of returning a verdict have been furnished with all the information that could possibly have been given them. The Colony has to thank those by whom the Inquiry has been conducted, and, if at times, it has seemed that the proceedings were being laboured it were better, so rather than there should be cause for reproach in the other direction. The task of satisfying the public mind in this matter has been no light one, and that it has been performed so well is to the credit of all concerned.

With the Jury's decisions we have no quarrel. The answers given to the many questions left with them by the Coroner seem to be the only answers that the facts justify. Left to work by the light of past experience alone the Coroner did all that could be expected of him; the Building Inspector concerned performed that amount of duty required of him by his superiors; and there was a general acceptance of the idea that the sheds were as capable as formerly of bearing the load intended. In the wisdom that comes after the event, it would be unjust to make any person criminally responsible for the loss of life, but whilst that is so, there is a feeling that the catastrophe could have been avoided had certain precautions been taken. That those precautions were not taken was obviously due to precedent, and it is a system rather than any individual which is at fault. The Jury, adopting the suggestion that its verdict should be accompanied by recommendations for the future guidance of the authorities, commented on the lack of thoughtful action by the Public Works Department, the Police, and Fire Brigade, but the censured meted out to the officials of these Government departments would seem to be as severe as it justly could have been. The actual list of recommendations added by the Jury are well thought out, and, if put into practice, should have the effect of preventing the recurrence of such a disaster.

But there is a general lesson to be learned from the affair apart from the particular, this being brought out by the revelation that several of the regulations which governed the letting of the sheds were officially treated as a dead letter, and also the admission that some sections of the Building Ordinances are absolutely unworkable. It is the reverse of good government that certain laws exist which are inoperative and that it is left to officials to apply or not apply them as their own prudence dictates. We know that there are several other instances, not brought to light by the Inquiry, where regulations exist only to be ignored; one being that which provides that hawkers shall not cry their wares south of Osine Road. This condition is prominent on the licence but never enforced, owing, it is said, to the character of the locality having changed since the regulation was made. Surely the most natural thing would have been to alter the terms of the licence, and if the clause prohibiting gambling at the matches was never intended to operate, then why in the name of common sense should it have been included in a licensee's agreement? Gambling is illegal, and had to be prohibited on paper. If the law were strictly applied there would be no permit of cash-sweeps in the Jockey Club enclosure, and there is the rub. The Coroner's remark about the desirability of the legislature keeping pace with accepted practice, comes with a timeliness that should appeal to the Colony's legislators, and there should be a close examination of our laws to ensure that such anomalies as have been revealed should be wiped away. The reopening of the fruits of the Inquiry now remains to be done by the Government, and if the recommendations of the Jury are applied, and if there is a quickening of the Colony's administrative energy, then the disaster, appalling as it has proved, will have had its benefits as well as its sorrow.

The Hongkong Censorship.

Apparently the Hongkong Censor has won fame, the news of his vagaries even having reached Home, for the *Manchester Guardian*, in a long article, proceeds to tell him things which are perhaps true but are far from being complimentary. Long after the war is over the Hongkong Censor will be remembered, not only in this Colony, but also further afield, take for instance North China wherefrom many bitter complaints have been heard, not only from private individuals, but also from the newspapers. The latter especially have grounds for complaint, for they feel, and quite rightly, that the Hongkong censorship has nothing whatever to do with their message. It is not that they object so much having these messages censored, but they object, and strongly, that they should be "lashed" and "cut" about in Hongkong just because it happens that the cable lines from Canton pass through Hongkong. There certainly does seem reason for the indignation expressed by the Northern newspapers and correspondents. Messages relative to the war they expect to be censored, but what is hard to understand is why matter having to do with the internal troubles in China should come under the pen of the Hongkong Censor.

Suppression of Canton News.

The *Manchester Guardian* goes on to say that the regulations under which the Hongkong Censor is supposed to work indicate that he has not the authority for doing what he is doing, which is all the more reason why Northern people are seeking to know why he should take upon himself to suppress telegrams from Canton. As the position stands it would seem that despite the fact that mails from China are much interrupted and delayed, (we do not blame the Censor for this), when they do at long last arrive, they are so mutilated by him as to be practically useless. The *North China Herald* in a strong article, not very many weeks ago, explained that it had not been able to keep its readers properly informed of the state of the trouble in Canton because for upwards of three weeks messages had either been entirely suppressed or so mutilated as to render them useless if not actually misleading. When one considers that this newspaper is published in Shanghai, a Chinese city, and that Canton is also a Chinese city, one really wonders by what right the Censor in Hongkong can deny the people in China information about the events in China, merely because Hongkong is a British possession and the cable passes through. There seems to be something radically wrong somewhere, and it would be very interesting to know officially why these vagaries should be allowed to take place.

Women and Reconstruction.

There is no gainsaying that one of the greatest reconstruction problems to be dealt with after the war will be that of women who have been engaged in industry, for it is idle to disguise the fact that by doing so women have fully learned their own value, and they are going to be more exacting in regard to matters which affect their interests. Apart from the fact that they will not be content to go on as they did before the war, there is the aspect which Miss Maud Royden, assistant prior of the City Temple, London, brought out in an address delivered recently, when she said that when people appealed to mothers to bring up many children in order to make soldiers of them she did not think those people realised the intensity of the resentment of the women to whom that appeal was made. Motherhood would have to be regarded as a great State service and provision made for it. And there is a great deal of truth in the statement, for our women have shown that when their services were called for they were ready and willing to help, and more than that they have showed efficiency in such a high degree in all they have done, that they have learned an independence which they never, or very slightly, knew before.

DAY-BY-DAY.

WHEN MEN DO NOT LOVE THEIR NEARER, NOR REVERENCE THEIR THRESHOLDS, IT IS A SIGN THAT THEY HAVE DISHONOURED BOTH.—Rushin.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the sixth anniversary of the disaster to the a.s. Titanic.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 1½d.

Helena May Institute.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted by Mrs. Dewton of Canton to-morrow at 5 o'clock. The Kailan Mining Administration.

The actual output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 30, 1918, amounted to 87,888 tons and the sales during the period to 54,248 tons.

Returning from Banishment.

For returning from banishment before the expiry of his term, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court to-day, to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. It was stated that defendant was banished for ten years only last year.

Stolen Chisels.

For stealing two chisels from outside a workshop at Sham Shui Po, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court to-day, to fourteen days' hard labour. Defendant maintained that he found the chisels, but failed to be convincing.

Possession of Opium.

A young Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of twenty taels of pressed opium, and also with attempting to export nine taels of Government opium. Fines of \$2,000 or nine months' hard labour was imposed.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General 8 p.m. April 13, Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 15 degrees Lat. N., moving north: 130 p.m. April 14, Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, recurring north eastward.

An Old Excuse.

When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of ten pounds of raw opium, a Chinese stated that he had only been engaged to carry the box and did not know what it contained. It was proved that the man was arrested on the Praya carrying a box, in which was a specially made compartment. A fine of \$500 or three months' hard labour was imposed.

A Dishonest Office Boy.

An office boy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining \$150 by false pretences from the staff accountant of the Bank. It appeared that the defendant presented bills to the accountant, these bills purporting to be signed by Mr. Ho Wing, the Comptroller. His Worship sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour.

Chartered Bank Dividend.

We are informed officially that at the approaching Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 14 percent per annum and a bonus of \$1 per share free of income tax, \$100,000 to be added to the Reserve Fund, \$25,000 to be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund, \$40,000 to be written off Premises Account, and that \$167,261 be carried forward.

A Suspicious Character.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with the possession of an instrument for an unlawful purpose, this being an old razor blade. It was stated by a Chinese detective that he saw the man moving suspiciously among a crowd of people and arrested him when the razor blade was found in his possession. Defendant's excuse was that the blade was put in his pocket out of revenge. His Worship sentenced the man to fourteen days' hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Navy v. Middlesex Regiment.

Played on the Club Ground at 4.30 p.m.

Navy.—Crocker; Cosker; Biggs; Cape, Smith, Chapman; Clarke, Travis, Brothwood, Luxon, McNiven.

Middlesex Regt.—Turner; Fawthrop; Fisher; Turner, Allen, Fawthrop; Cook, Jarvis, Syer, Soroxton, Bravinton.

The opening stages of the play went in favour of the Middlesex. On several occasions Sayers was dangerous, but could not score. Ten minutes from the start Jarvis had a glorious chance of giving the soldiers the lead but he missed. The Navy settled down to a more open game, and this for a while gave Turner plenty of work to do. Clarke had some fine runs on the wing, but his centres did not bring the desired result.

Half time: No score. Play in the second half was much in favour of the Navy, and at times the Mid's defence was very hard pressed. McNiven opened the scoring, and not long after, the same player further increased the lead. Jarvis made a fine effort to reduce the lead, but shot just outside. The Navy again attacked heavily and forced a corner. From the resultant kick Luxon neatly scored the third goal for the Navy. The latter stages of the game saw the Middlesex, outplayed. McNiven again scored, giving the Navy the victory by 4 goals to nil. McNiven was in fine form, as also was Chapman at half.

DIVISION 2.

South China Athletic v. 87th Co. R.G.A.

After a most exciting and even game 87th Co. won by 2 goals to 1. The Chinese set the ball rolling, and made good ground towards the Gunners' goal, but Devine cleared with a big kick and set his forwards going. For some time the ball was kept in the Chinese half, and after ten minutes play Turner gave the Gunners the lead. The Chinese outside right got away, and sent in a fine shot, which landed on top of the cross bar and out of play. Play was quickly transferred to the other end, where the right back obtained. Small obtained possession of the ball, but shot outside. A foul by Devine cleared to goal looked dangerous, but the goalie saved at the expense of a corner, which was put behind. The Chinese forwards came down in fine style, and Ai Kit Sang, after beating Watts, scored a fine goal much to the delight of a large following of Chinese spectators. The Gunners made tracks for the Chinese goal. Small, breaking through, but the goalie again saved at the expense of a corner in fine style, from which nothing occurred. Half time found the Chinese strongly attacking.

The Chinese had a little more of the game in the second half than did their opponents, but their forwards did not open out enough, the outside left in particular was given very little to do. Half way through this half the Chinese scored, but the point was disallowed. Shortly after the Chinese goalie ran out some distance to clear, but the Gunners' outside right gained possession, and shot into an empty goal. The Chinese had a fine chance to draw level, Devine handling in the penalty area. Cheong Hing On took the kick, but put straight at the goalie who saved and cleared.

Result, 87th Co. R. G. A. 2, South China Athletic 1. South China Athletic have one more match to play, v.s. St. Joseph's College, from whom they have to take both points to win the league outright.

Staff & Depts. v. St. Joseph's College.

Played on the Navy Ground, St. Joseph's were only able to field a weak team, and suffered defeat by 3 goals to 1 in consequence. Ellarby gave to Staff, the lead, which was added to by Kirby, the Staff leading at half time by 2 goals to nil.

In the second half, Ellarby again scored for the Staff, St. Joseph's replying with 1.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—41 shirts, 92 pajamas, 18 dressing gowns, 127 vests, 90 bed-jackets, 5 reversible bed-jackets, 10 surgical shirts, 26 shrouds, 6 mosquito nets, 15 small pillows, 25 pr. slippers, 4 pr. invalid boots, 23 milk covers, 24 theatre squares, 15 d.s.m. handkerchiefs, 31 pr. socks, 6 cap, 1 muffler, 1 pr. knee cap, 2 pr. mittens, 4 pr. bed socks, 6 many-tailed bandages, 4 head bandages, 4 eye bandages, 11 scrubbers, 2 mops, 10 packs playing cards.

On the 15th March, the wool department packed:—72 mufflers, 349 pr. socks, 114 pr. knee caps, 34 pr. operation stockings, 22 caps, 18 pr. gloves and mittens, 12 white caps, 3 belts.

There were packed in six cases, four of which were sent to the Red Cross distributing centre at Bombay and 2 to Suva.

In addition to the above, fifteen men leaving the Colony were each given, with the best wishes of the City Hall Work Party, one shirt, one muffler, one pair of socks and two handkerchiefs.

Letters were received thanking the Work Party for their gifts.

The Mothers' Union Work Party during the month of March contributed fifty-five articles to the boxes packed: We have to thank Mrs. Stackhouse and Mr. F. A. Mackintosh for the parcels of thin clothing that they sent for the use of convalescent officers.

A friend passing through Hongkong kindly gave us one piece of excellent shirting, which made 16 shirts.

ETHEL M. STARR.

April 13th, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

The Kuomintang paper states that Tin-pak City, the important City of Kweichow, was recaptured by the Canton troops on the 11th inst. Lung Chi-Kwang's troops have been compelled to retire to Man Ming, the capital city of Kweichow, and many of his officers and men have been taken prisoner. It being under word that the Northern troops will attack Nam Hung from Kiangsi, under the control of General Chang Wai-ping, Tachan of Shantung, the authorities have instructed Chan Kwan-pui, the Commander of the 1st Division of Kweichow, to proceed to Nam Hung immediately to assist in the defence there.

In view of the fact that the troops of Yunnan, Sz-chuen and Kweichow are advancing towards Jichang, Hupoh, from Sz-chuen, Dr. Sun Yat Sen proposes to form an army at Canton to furnish reinforcements. He has ordered his Minister of War to make preparations.

Reported "Missing."

We regret to learn that Lieut. A. E. H. Parrott, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Parrott, and formerly of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., Shanghai has been reported "missing, presumed captured" on the Headquarters Staff of the 6th Divisional Sniping Co. In a recent letter he speaks of being engaged with a fellow officer, his second in command, in "spy tracking" in France. Another letter shows that he was on the front of the present great battle.

N. C. Daily News.

R. E. Reserves v. Kowloon.

This match went in favour of the Sippers, and after a very unpleasant game, they won by 4 goals to nil. Much feeling crept into the game, for which some of the Sippers were any anything but blameless. Pascoe scored the only goal in the first half, Waller (2), and Millard (1), adding further goals in the second half, one goal by Waller being scored from a penalty.

R. E. Reserves.—Jerratt; Simmonds, Crickshank; Onckow; Baker, Parton Pascoe. Kowloon.—Jennings; Hamilton, White, Wheeler, Abbas, Beemansen, Taylor, Knight, Mowdeen, Pascoe, S. N. Other.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Next to a novel by Dickens, no new book from any one of the writers of all time would be more gladly welcomed in these days than something by Mark Twain—and this happy event has actually happened in the States; a couple of volumes, in fact, have been issued, containing a heap of hitherto unpublished letters, written at all periods of the great humorist's life. Clemens was an ideal letter-writer, essentially so, indeed, for his most famous thing, the "Innocents" and "Tramps" series, are really nothing but a sort of correspondence. Quotations from the volumes in the American magazines reveal Twain in a role in which he always enjoyed himself—that of iconoclast amongst the conventional valuations in art and letters. He was perhaps the least "literary" of all men who have produced great literature, and his aesthetic judgments were, at least, free from the respectability of the academics. We must not, then, be surprised to find him expressing wonder that the contemporaries of Jane Austen "allowed her to die a natural death." And in a letter to Brander Matthews he puts these questions (among others) concerning Sir Walter Scott: "Are there in Scott's novels passages done into good English—English that is neither alien nor involved?" "Has he heroes and heroines who are not odds and caddesses?" "Has he funny characters that are funny, and humorous passages that are humorous?" "Can you read him and keep your respect for him? Of course a poem could in his day, an era of sentimentality and sloppy romanticism—but, lend I can a body do it to-day?"

He wrote in these terms to Helen Keller, upon the subject of plagiarism: "All ideas are substantially second-hand, consciously and unconsciously drawn from a million outside sources, and daily used by the garnerer with a pride and satisfaction born of the separation that he originated them; whereas their is not a rag of originality about them anywhere except the little discolouration they get from his mental and moral calibre and his temperament. . . . When a great orator makes a great speech you are listening to ten centuries and ten thousand men—but we call it his speech, and really some exceedingly small portion of it is. But not enough to signify." Surely we recollect a similar utterance by "G.B.S." who once included Mark Twain in the "three great American writers"—the other two Walt Whitman and Edgar Allan Poe. And Rudyard Kipling called him the "biggest man" in America—"Cervantes was a relative of his."

It is not the wont of aviators to fly beneath sea level, and to hear that some of our have done so sounds strange. But the Jordan Valley is the deepest depression known to exist on the surface of the globe. El Ghor—the Rift—the Arabs call it, and the name is apt. It is indeed a mighty gash torn through the land, varying in breadth from three to fourteen miles, and down the middle of it winds a groove, cut in the white marl, some 200 feet deep and from 200 yards to a mile wide. Through this flow the Jordan, deep as our coal mines and beneath the level of the sea. Its depression under the floor of the Ghor renders it useless for irrigation, and it is a lonely steam. Nobody dwells on its banks; even the Bedouins rarely pitch their tents within a mile of it.

Marathon Race.

Closed on 50 entries have been received for this Race, which is to be run on Saturday next at 3.0 p.m. The starting point is Queen's Statue Wharf near the Hongkong Club. The names of the competitors, with their running numbers, will be published later. Mr. H. P. White will act as Starter, and Mr. H. J. Gudge as Judge. Competition may change at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, where their numbers under which they are a run will be given out.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.

(VERBATIM)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's offices to-day, at noon, for the purpose of approving of the draft new articles; and to pass extraordinary resolutions. Mr. W. S. Brown presided, and there were also present the Rev. Father Robert (Director), Mr. J. Walker (Manager), Mr. M. Mann (Secretary), and Messrs. B. Percy Smith, P. Oliphant, A. Stevenson, C. Mahlam, C. B. Bayers, E. W. Page, A. V. Apear, Chan Tung, H. W. Looker, Chan Nai Tan, Chan Pun Kow, (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which this meeting is called, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening it.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the notice of the business for which this extraordinary general meeting has been convened has just been read out to you by the Secretary. As explained in the covering letter sent out with the printed copy of the notice, the Company's increasing trade in refrigerated food and ham and bacon curing made it necessary for the Company to possess its own cold stores, but under present conditions it was found that the necessary plant could not easily be imported, and therefore it occurred to your directors to approach the General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited with an offer to purchase the whole of their business and undertaking. The offer has been provisionally accepted by the General Managers on the basis as set out in the Notice and this acceptance is embodied in a formal agreement between the General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited, and this Company, which agreement will require your confirmation. On the advice of the Company's Solicitors, the present opportunity was taken to bring the Company's Articles of Association up to date, which will be submitted for your acceptance. The new Articles do not differ in principle from the old Articles, and therefore it has not been found necessary to send a copy to each of the shareholders in the Company. The main alterations comprise the following:

1.—An alteration of the basis on which voting takes place by providing that every shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him instead of the right of voting being attached to the holding of a given unit of shares.

2.—It is made clear that the discretion of the Directors in managing the affairs of the Company cannot be interfered with by the resolution of a small majority of shareholders present at a meeting, but only by means of a special resolution altering the Articles.

3.—Power is given to the shareholders to remove a Director at any ordinary general meeting if such shareholders represent fifty per cent. of the Company's total capital issued.

4.—The Directors' fees have been increased to \$7,000.

With the exception of these alterations, the new Articles call for no special reference or comment. With regard to the proposed change in the name of the Company, your Directors feel the proposed new name will meet with your approval as it not only retains the old name of the Company but it also makes it more comprehensive and will readily convey to our customers and public the various branches of business the Company is actually interested in.

With these remarks I beg to propose that the new Articles, a printed copy of which has been signed by your Chairman, be approved.

Mr. Apear:—I have much pleasure in recording that the Chairman, Gentlemen, it has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Apear, that the new articles, a marked copy of which has been signed by the Chairman, be approved. These in favour signify in the usual way. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—The new Articles have now been approved and I therefore propose that the same be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles.

Mr. Bayers:—I beg to second that the new articles be adopted as the Articles of the Company, in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles. The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Bayers that the new Articles be and are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I now propose:—That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation with this Company of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by this Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited in return for the issue to that Company of 52,000 shares of this Company of the nominal value of \$7.40 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of this Company for each share of \$25 each of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited) and of the issue by this Company to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited, the General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Co., Limited, (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for loss of their offices as General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited) of 2,000 shares of this Company of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to carry the said Agreement into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as they may think fit.

Mr. Percy Smith:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The resolution which you have just heard has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Smith. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Carried unanimously. I now propose:—That the name of the Company be changed to "The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited."

Mr. Stevenson:—I beg to second the proposal to change the Company's name.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Stevenson that the name of the Company be changed to "The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited." Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Carried unanimously.

These resolutions having been duly passed by the required majority, the adoption of the new Articles and the change of name of the Company will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Notice of the meeting will appear in the daily papers. This concludes the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance.

The New French Minister.

M. Poppe, the French Minister, was guest of honour at a subscription dinner given by the French community at Shanghai on the 9th instant, at the French Municipal Hall. A similar honour was to be paid the visitor by the members of the Shanghai Club on the 10th instant, says the N. C. Daily News.

To Confer With the Loan Syndicate.

Mr. M. Y. Chang, Adviser to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been ordered by the Ministry of Communications to go to England to confer with the Loan Syndicate upon the question of the disposal of the profit earned by the railway. Messrs. Ku Tseung-li and Huang Yau-tao have been appointed secretaries to Mr. Chang.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Steamship Companies at Law.

In the Court of Original Jurisdiction this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, W. C. B., sitting and Leon Hing Steamship Company sued the Suen Lung Steamship Company for the sum of \$2,193.95 damages for breach of contract made for the charter of the plaintiff's steamer, s.s. Phenomenon for 12 months.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Hall of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendants, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Shenton, for the plaintiffs.

In opening the case, Mr. Sharp said that the facts were very simple. A man named Li Sai Pak, the manager in Hongkong of the defendant firm whose head office are in Swatow, visited Messrs. Suen Lung and Company, brokers, on April 17, 1917, together with a man named Chan Man pang, who was introduced as an English-speaking clerk, and Ching Tze, who was introduced as a partner in the firm. They negotiated with Mr. Edgecombe of Suen Lung and Company for the charter of a ship. Eventually they were offered by Mr. Edgecombe the Phenomenon. There were certain trading restrictions attached to the contract and amongst these was that Java and the Philippine Islands were barred. The details were sent by telegram to Swatow and a reply was received by telegram accepting. Mr. Sharp said that really his case ended here. In addition to the telegram which was sent Mr. Edgecombe made out a confirmatory note which embodied the details given on the telegram, and this note was signed by Li Sai Pak, representing himself to be the manager of the firm. Subsequently the English-speaking clerk visited Mr. Edgecombe with the object of negotiating for the withdrawal of the restrictions in regard to trading in Java and the Philippines. Mr. Edgecombe was prepared to negotiate on the matter but it fell through. In the meantime the owners of the steamer prepared their vessel for the charter, incurring certain expenses, when a telegram was received from the head office in Swatow to the effect that if Java and the Philippine Islands were not included they had better cancel the contract. The owner of the Phenomenon having gone so far refused to do so. Correspondence passed and the firm in Swatow stated that the man Li Sai Pak had no authority to sign any contract. They further said that the steamer was not looked upon with favour by local insurance companies.

The case was adjourned.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE "
PORK "
BEEF "

&c.,

LIVER SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
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&c.

AS GENTLE AS NATURE

describes exactly the action of Pinkettes, they do their work entirely silently, without any of the after ill-effects of Salts and other drastic purgatives.

PINKETTES

diagnose constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, gently stimulate the liver and help the appetite. Of all chemists, also post free 60 cents the trial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 St. John Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO BE LET.—A LARGE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to H.M.H. Nemaze.

NOTICE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MACAO.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that during the two months, counting from the date of publication of this notification in the "Boletim Oficial," tenders for "Study of Water Supply" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above specified time.

The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate on all week days.
Public Works Department,
Macao, 5th April, 1918.
The Engineer Director,
Faria e Maia.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees
Mr. Geo. P. Lammer has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section G of Marine Lot No. 200 and Section D of the Southern Portion of The Fringe Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200 Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 116 Des Voeux Road West Victoria—aforsaid. Proportions of Annual Crown Rent \$9.70 and \$4.90 respectively. Area 6.5 Square Feet and 260 Square Feet respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale.

Apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1918.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MOTORCYCLE \$250, or exchange. Apply "BARGAIN" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Second hand MARINE MOTOR (kerosene preferred), 8 to 10 H.P. Replies to Box 1383 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.



WASHING COATS

(Ready-to-wear.)

Made of a strong cotton Crash, are light in weight, extremely durable, wash and look well.

Inexpensively priced at \$7.60

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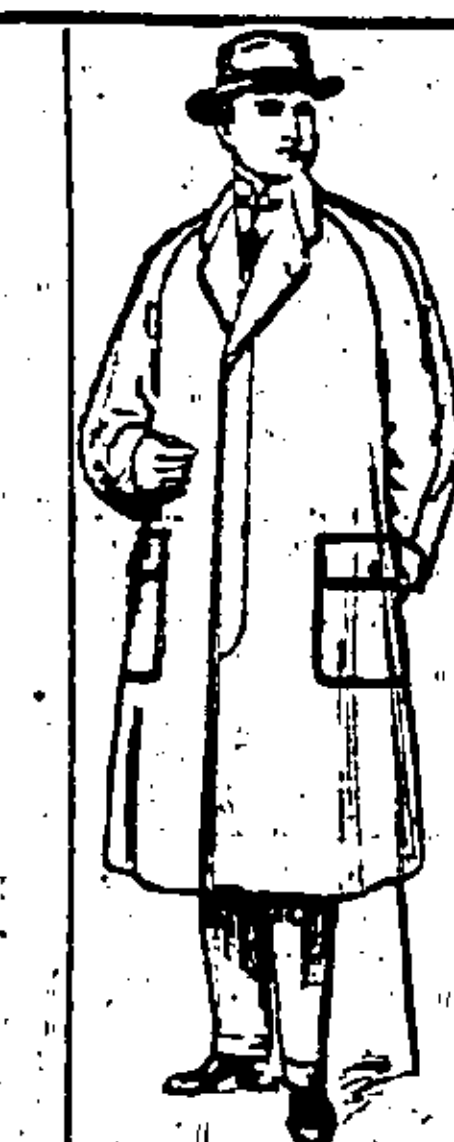
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"ANDAMAX"

FEATHERWEIGHT

WATERPROOFS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

The above is exceptionally light in weight, very durable and absolutely Waterproof.

Price \$15.50

IN YARNPROOFS

RUBBER and FLECK ONSKINS.

HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.



A 5606 PEARLE SILVER HEELS ... WALTZ TWO-STEP.
A 5923 ADMIRATION THE GOOD FAIRY ... FOX-TROT TWO-STEP.
A 5061 IT HAPPENED IN NORLAND WALTZ VIRGINIA HOUSE WARMING TWO-STEP.
A 5927 PALMETTO HOP AUNT PATSY ... ONE-STEP.
A 5065 KILLARNEY LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS ... TWO-STEP.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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A Fresh Consignment of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case (12 qts. duty paid 24.00)

24 pils. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pils. 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

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Wine Merchants, Hongkong.



That pain around your heart means pressure of gas, the result of indigestion. It does not mean heart disease. Pain in the region of the heart is almost never present in organic heart trouble. Strength for the stomach is the one thing needed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, one after each meal and a little care in the diet, will quickly restore you to health.

This is the proper treatment for indigestion and you can begin it to-day and start on the road to health by getting a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People from the nearest drug store. A copy of our new diet book is sent you by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, six for \$8.10, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "S. JACOB"

will leave on or about March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
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will leave on or about March.

For freight and passage apply to—

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first
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CASHED.

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Cook's "YAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
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of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
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Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

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The Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Ltd.

Blanco, Hongkong Hotel, (3),

from Shanghai.

Tsungshing, c/o Chingching,

Yenyenka, from Shanghai.

Takohongching, from Shang-

hai.

Chow Villa, 26, Elgin Street,

from Shanghai.

Yokogan, (2), from Kobe.

Chanaiyang, c/o Hotel China,

from Kobe.

Wunchunfat, c/o Yingwah,

No. 117, Tuckpooos, from

Shanghai.

Kwongwingloong, from Shang-

hai.

Yokogan, from Yokohama.

T. KRING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 12, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

Abdookarum Abdoolstar, from

Manila.

Burgess J. W. (Hongkong Zone),

from War Office.

Emillette, (2), from San Fran-

cisco.

Gardiner, Hongkong Hotel,

from Singapore.

Gourock, Ropework Export Co.,

from Calcutta.

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High c/o Richards, from

Calcutta.

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Amsterdam, from Lebong Soelit.

Watson, c/o American Consul,

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J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Apr. 2, 1918.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis-
			patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	16. Apr.
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	B. & S.	B. & S.	16. Apr.
Amoy and Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	16. Apr.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	18. Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19. Apr.
Hailong	Takung	J. M. Co.	19. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19. Apr.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	20. Apr.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	20. Apr.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	21. Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	B. mby M.	N. Y. K.	23. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	24. Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	25. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	26. Apr.
	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. May

NOTICE.

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KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHI,
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DAIBEN, TAIFEE, LONDON, NEW
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Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on April 1, 1918.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

System	1917	1918
Cyan	10.1	10.1
Cyan Bypass	10.1	10.1
Cyan Interceptor	10.1	10.1
Cyan Tunnel	10.1	10.1
Cyan Tunnel	10.1	10.1
Cyan Tunnel	10.1	10.1
Cyan Tunnel	10.1	10.1
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1917	1918
Cyan	10.1	10.1
Cyan Bypass	10.1	10.1
Cyan Interceptor	10.1	10.1
Cyan Tunnel	10.1	10.1
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1917	1918
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Cyan Bypass	10.1	10.1
Cyan Interceptor	10.1	10.1
Cyan Tunnel	10.1	10.1
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YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")
THE FLANDERS' BATTLE.

London, April 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
in a special order issued to-day to
the troops in France, says:—
"Three weeks ago from to-day
the enemy began his terrific attacks
on a 50 mile front. His objects
were to separate us from the French,
to take the Channel ports and to
destroy the British Army. Despite
having thrown already 106 Divisions
into the battle and having endured
a most reckless sacrifice of life,
he has yet made little progress
towards his goals. We owe this
to the determined fighting and the
self-sacrifice of our troops. Words
fail me to express the admiration
that I feel for the splendid resis-
tance offered by all ranks under very
trying circumstances. Many amongst
us are now tired. To those I would
say: "Victory belongs to the side
holding out the longest." The
French Army is moving rapidly and
in great force to our support. No
other course is open to us but to
fight it out. Every position must
be held to the last man. There must
be no retirement. With our backs
to the wall and believing in the
justice of our cause, each one of us
must fight on to the end, for the
safety of our homes and the free-
dom of mankind depend alike on
the conduct of each one of us. This
is a critical moment."

London, April 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—The enemy maintained a
strong pressure throughout the day
southward and south-westward of
Baillieu, making constant attacks in
great force, which are still contin-
uing. We have been slowly pushed
back in the continuous fighting to
positions in the neighbourhood of
the Baillieu railway, where we are
heavily engaged the enemy. There
was sharp fighting also northward
of the La Bassée Canal. The
enemy slightly progressed between
the Lawe and Clarence rivers. Else-
where our positions have been
maintained. Over 110 German
divisions have so far been
engaged since March 21st, of
which over forty have been thrown
into the battle, twice and thrice.

London, April 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—When
the mist cleared, there was great
activity on the whole front. We
made several long distance recon-
naissances, taking photographs of
much of the fighting. We brought
down 21 planes and drove down 14.
Four of ours are missing and two
of ours, reported missing yesterday,
have since returned. We dropped
over eight tons of bombs last night
on Bapaume, villages southward of
the Somme, and military objectives
at Ostend and Zeebrugge. One of
our machines is missing. We suc-
cessfully bombed Sablon and the
railway station of Melis to-day,
dropping 22 heavy bombs, all of
which burst on the railway sidings.
All our planes returned.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Head-
quarters says: The battle in Flan-
ders continued this morning in
brilliant sunshine and clear visibility,
with a fierceness which has scarcely
flagged since it began. The situa-
tion continues to be infinitely in
many parts of the very wide battle-

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE FLANDERS' BATTLE.

field, therefore only a general and
incomplete outline of the position is
possible. There has been no appre-
ciable change from Giverny to the
river Lawe during the past twenty-
four hours. We successfully beat off
a heavy attack upon Loise and
also repulsed, with immense enemy
losses, three attacks launched in big
waves near Vielle Chapelle. The
ground in front of our line was
strewn with corpses. Further north
our line was withdrawn to a more
advantageous defensive position
about a thousand yards west of Be-
saupre through Neufberquin an-
thence in a north-westerly direction
to La Verrier. Thus the enemy
valiant has become considerably
more acute though I hear the enemy
is still pressing on the town of Mer-
ville. We counter-attacked later
south-westward from the direction
of Baillieu and from the north to-
wards Steenwerck but did not suc-
ceed in pushing back the enemy,
although we punished him heavily.
The Germans are throwing in re-
serves in the same prodigious man-
ner as during the opening days of the
present offensive. Prisoners uni-
formly agree that the German High
Command's object is to swamp the
British by sheer weight of numbers.
The enemy determinedly attacked
along Messines Ridge where the
South Africans, who had hardly rest-
ed after a splendid share in the
recent southern fighting, did such
grand work in restoring the situa-
tion on Wednesday afternoon. The
enemy succeeded in gaining some
ground, but the South Africans
again drove him out by a spirited
counter-attack in combination with
British troops. The enemy artillery
opened a heavy bombardment at 2.45
this morning from east of Ploeg-
steert. No report has yet arrived
of subsequent infantry action. The
Dane Strasse area early this
morning. Our artillery was kept
intensely busy. Our sirmen in great
numbers are rendering invaluable
aid. The Germans are developing
great artillery activity in the south-
ern area which possibly heralds fur-
ther infantry attacks. The Bray-Corbie
Road was shelled from three
till daylight and the valley west of
Sailly le Sec was under heavy fire
all night.

London, April 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports severe and continuous fight-
ing last night in the neighbourhood
of Merville and Neufberquin. The
enemy, continuing his pressure, pro-
gressed in both localities and cap-
tured Merville at night-time. He suc-
ceeded, after heavy fighting in
neighbourhood of Ploegsteert, in
pressing us back to new positions
in the neighbourhood of Neuve
Eglise. The situation on the re-
mainder of the northern battlefield
is substantially unchanged. A coun-
ter-attack regained a portion of our
position into which the enemy had
penetrated northward of Festubert.
The enemy's attacks on the Loise-
Lawe front and northwards were re-
pulsed. Fighting continues on the
whole front and northward of La
Bassée Canal as far as Hollebeke.
Strong local attacks on our position
in the neighbourhood of Neuville
Vitasse were repulsed. The enemy
after prolonged fighting further
north entered a post near Tilloy Lez.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE FLANDERS' BATTLE.

moillaines but was immediately
driven out and the post was re-
established. There is increased hostil-
ity artillery astride the Somme.
London, April 12.
A Paris semi-official message says
The German attack on the British
in Flanders was originally intended
as a diversion but owing to the
initial success has been changed into
an attack pushed through to the
full with fresh divisions. The threat-
ened objective is especially the min-
ing district of Bethune for it would
be very rash for the enemy to aim
at reaching Dunkirk. It is impos-
sible to foresee the issue but it
should be contemplated confidently
for the British possess a second very
powerful position which they have
not yet reached on which their re-
sistance would be considerably facili-
tated. Moreover the arrival of rein-
forcements cannot fail to re-estab-
lish the situation.

London, April 13.
A French communique states: The
artillery struggle was somewhat
violent at night-time in the region
of Hangard-en-Artois. Our recon-
naissances were active in the sector
of Noyon and Camy sur Matz, taking
prisoners. There are fairly lively
bombardments in the region of the
Oise canal and the Forest of Parroy.
London, April 13.
It is indeed obvious that the
enemy, backed by unlimited arti-
llery, is doing what is hitherto un-
precedented in this war, namely
conducting two first class offensives
simultaneously or at least
launching the second before he has
had time to draw away from the
first. The prospect is grim for the
British, but the accounts of the
fighting continue to breathe confi-
dence that the British, however pro-
longed the struggle, will not yield
to the enemy in what is more clearly
becoming a test of endurance. The
key points of the battle are the
ridges of Messines and Passchendaele,
which the Germans are en-
deavouring both to outflank and
carry by direct assault. There has
been no evidence hitherto that the
enemy has gained control of a single
bit of rising ground.

Stories of correspondents do not
confirm the enemy official claim of
the capture of Messines Ridge. The
claim is probably a euphemism for
securing a lodgment on the eastern
slopes, as correspondents are un-
animous in declaring that fierce British
counter-attacks flung back the enemy
from the ridge with the
bloodiest losses, while far
ther south, where the enemy
was dangerously pushing in the
section of Baillieu the splendid resis-
tance of the British confined the ad-
vance of the Germans to a contin-
ually contracting front. Here enemy
corpses were heaped in the river Lys
as the British machine-guns moved
down the oncoming waves at point
blank range. Yet fresh

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE MAN-POWER BILL.

The Debate Continued.

During the debate on the Man Power Bill, in the House of Commons, Sir Mark Sykes made a speech which was received with warmth by every part of the House. He pointed out that as the Government had decided to stand or fall on the question of Irish Conscription it was the duty of members to support the Government, but the Government must bring in a Home Rule Bill adequate in character. He appealed to Sir Edward Carson to say that if the Irish nation is in the war that Ulster is in the Irish nation. "Sinn Féin would then be dead and a wave of enthusiasm would secure an Irish army far beyond the hopes of the Government."

Mr. Hugh Law, Nationalist, warmly tributed the speech of Sir Mark Sykes as showing a brave, courageous and noble spirit. Mr. Bonar Law claimed that the Government was doing nothing unjust. The Government had decided that from a military viewpoint, which alone could be considered, it was of advantage to their cause. They would be craven if they failed to carry it out. The American Government had in response to our urgent appeal allowed its battalions to be brigaded with ours. There was conscription of Americans many of whom were Irish. Were we entitled to urge the United States to conscript Irishmen when Irishmen at home were not called up? The Home Rule Bill was in preparation and the Government would try to carry it simultaneously with the Man Power Bill. A Nationalist amendment was then rejected and the clause applying compulsion to Ireland was adopted by 281 to 115.

In the House of Commons on the Military Service Bill, Sir G. Cans announced that the Government would not press for power to cancel exemptions received on medical grounds or grounds of conscientious objections.

The statement of the Ulster Council issued last evening says that the unheard of demands submitted to the Convention could only tend to ultimate separation and declares that the Sinn Féin victories in bye-election prove that the Nationalist vote is controlled by traitors. "We are asked to hand over the country at a time of grave crisis to a system that unless restrained by military force would reduce it to the condition of revolutionary Russia." It concludes that Ireland is now the most prosperous part of the United Kingdom and is bound in duty and honour to contribute a share in the cost incurred.

In the course of a conversation with pressmen Sir Horace Plunkett said the most he had hoped for was a substantial agreement not unanimity. The Convention had abolished the Irish question outside Ulster and later the situation would be so changed and it would be much easier to negotiate with Ulster. The Convention was not dissolved, but only adjourned sine die. The partition of Ireland would be no settlement and it was better to wait than to start Home Rule with partition. The strength of the Ulster opposition was mainly on religious grounds. The various constitutions of Ireland were peculiar. For example 95 per cent of Ireland's business was done through England.

A BOGUS MARQUIS.

Loans for "King Alph."

New York is laughing at the social and financial exploits of Edmond Bonasolot, a clerk, who for three months has succeeded in passing himself off as the Marquis de Castillot, a member of the French High Commission and intimate friend of the King of Spain, says the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The young man has been indicted for obtaining money by false pretences from a well-known millionaire and for forging a Government permit to visit vessels in New York harbour.

Bonasolot made his first appearance immediately dressed at the Waldorf Hotel, where he is registered in his own name as a member of the French War Mission. A few days later it began to be whispered that he was the Marquis de Castillot, a Spanish nobleman. He did not advertise himself in this character, but adopted a novel scheme of issuing telegrams and letters. Some of the letters were dated Madrid and signed "Alph." When the young "marquis" came to know his American friends better, he explained that the King of Spain, when he wrote to really intimate friends, had a way of signing himself just plain "Alph."

One day the "marquis" was introduced to Miss Josephine Mayher, a rich New York woman. After the acquaintance had ripened he told her about his business affairs and the vast importance of the business he was transacting for "dear Alph" and for France. Miss Mayher advanced him \$2,000.

As time passed on the range of the "marquis'" acquaintances increased. He gained admittance to the Lamb's Club (the Savage Club of New York) and was introduced to Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire owner of the Hotel Ansonia.

One morning the "marquis" casually mentioned that he was expecting to entertain M. Janssen and, the French Ambassador, the next day. The following morning he rushed into Mr. Stokes in a state of great

excitement. "I am ruined! My reputation is gone! My obseques has not arrived and the Ambassador is on his way. What shall I do?" he exclaimed. Mr. Stokes advanced \$100, the amount needed to entertain the distinguished guest. Several days passed and M. Janssen did not appear, but the "marquis" visited Mr. Stokes again and showed him a letter signed "Alph," which said that Spain was very short of money and needed \$10,000,000. The letter ended by declaring that if "my dear M. Stokes" could get the money Spain "will cast in her lot with the Allies."

Mr. Stokes was impressed. He went to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and explained the position to Mr. William Pierson Hamilton, a member of the firm and a brother-in-law of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Hamilton was not impressed. He commended to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, who said that he had not heard anything of such a loan, which, in any case, would have to be between the two Governments.

When Mr. Hamilton informed the "marquis" of Mr. Lansing's refusal the "marquis" became agitated. A few days later he got another letter from "Alph" saying that it was not a Government but a personal loan that was desired. Secret service men then arrested the "marquis." They searched his rooms and found that the trade-mark of a well-known New York fur merchant served the "marquis" as the crest of the noble family of de Castillot!

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended April 13, six cases of spotted fever were notified. Four of these were from the City of Victoria and the rest from other districts. All the sufferers were Chinese.

For War Charities.

The net financial result of the dramatic entertainment given at the City Hall on the 23rd February last by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, in aid of the "Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War," is \$2,678.91, which amount has been handed to the War Charities Association.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A GENERALISSIMO.

French and British Ideas on the Appointment.

The following article, by the Military Correspondent of the Times which appeared in a recent issue, is especially interesting in view of the appointment of General Foch to a post which closely approximated that of Generalissimo:

There can be no doubt that the majority of our good French Allies across the water still hanker after a Generalissimo and are disappointed with us for not concurring with them in their opinions on this subject.

When the so-called Inter-Allied Staff was created at Versailles great hopes of securing our approval of the principle of a Generalissimo prevailed in France. The French idea was perfectly logical and just. Our friends recognized that a staff was not a commander, but only the organ of the command, and it was naturally supposed that, having travelled with them for a certain distance, we should continue our journey to the end, and embrace their desire for a single Commander of the whole of the Allied forces. What, after all, are we seeking for? We are seeking for the closest possible cooperation of our armies, our fleets, our diplomacy, and of our resources, and many believe that the centralization of all powers at the German Main Headquarters provides our enemies with an advantage which we lack. Let us have a generalissimo and all will be well. Such is the idea.

But a centralization of all powers at the German Main Headquarters has not prevented great failures, almost catastrophes, from occurring to the enemy. His initial plan of rushing France broke down hopelessly at the Marne and at Ypres. Centralization did not prevent East Prussia from being overrun, nor the Austrian Armies from being twice heavily defeated with immense loss before German help could reach them. It has not prevented over a million square miles of German colonial territory from falling into Allied hands. It has not found means of succouring its Turkish ally who has had all the kicks and none of the half-pence of the war. It sent the German Armies to suffer needlessly 600,000 casualties at Verdun. Also it is highly probable that there has been great divergence of views between Berlin and Vienna, not to speak of Munich and Sofia, and that many deadly jealousies have been aroused and will bear fruit hereafter. One cannot degenerate whole packs of archdukes and keep them friendly. Even the much-lauded central position of the army has not resulted in any supreme advantage, and the transfer to and from some 15 divisions now and then has not been adequate to produce decisive results. We can imagine, without an effort, that Napoleon in the place of Hindenburg and his predecessors, would have done a great deal better.

It is rather in war organization than in strategy or in fighting that Germany has had the best of us, and this advantage has been derived, not from centralized direction, but from national discipline and scientific utilization of all forces, living and dead. When we think of the population of the British Empire, and compare the number of divisions which we have in the field with the 238 which Germany can still show after three-and-a-half years of fighting, and after suffering over 4,000,000 net casualties, we must really admire and even extol the national discipline and the organization of our German enemy. But these things bear only distant relation to centralized control in war, and really belong to a different order of ideas.

Let us also admit that Germany's successes in the war have been far more due to the internal weaknesses of her enemies than to her own strength. It would be invidious to particularize and to dwell upon the faults which all we Allies have committed both in pre-war organization, or in the lack of it, and in the germination of political campaigns. But let

us at least admit this fact, which is of supreme importance, that the Allies have throughout preserved intimate and most friendly relations. Instead of hating each other more than the common enemy, which has been the usual practice in our old alliances, we have continued to draw more closely to our friends, and there has really been scarcely a shade or a shadow of difference between us.

Will a Generalissimo make these things better or worse? It must be, of course, his orders that prevail. So long as these orders are agreeable to those who receive them, all go well, but then the previous practice will not be materially altered. Suppose, however, that these orders are not agreeable to us all; suppose that we are asked to do things which neither the British Chief of the General Staff nor the War Cabinet approve, what will then happen?

The Generalissimo is master by general consent, and he will proceed to *passer outre*. We can scarcely picture a President, a Prime Minister, and a President du Conseil waiting hat in hand for the *ajob* of the Generalissimo, but so it must be. It will be his right, and he will hold to it. A fiction will be set up; everybody will grumble and become suspicious, and if the plan fails, and our troops or somebody else get into difficulties, we shall all damn the Generalissimo into heaps and the resentment will be intense. It is a fact which has to be accepted with all its consequences that an army can stand a defeat under its own chief, but cannot stand a defeat incurred by obeying the orders of a foreign general. National pride, arrogance, and prejudice are all aroused, and the real bond of an Alliance, mutual understanding and accord, soon breaks.

Moreover, even if soldiers agreed to accept the dictum of a foreign Generalissimo, would their own Governments prove amenable? It is highly improbable. Things that Napoleon could do with all France at his feet, and with his brothers on the thrones of States around him, cannot be attempted with our modern democratic constitutions and sovereign independencies. It must be accepted as an axiom in this war that not a single one of the Allies is prepared to accept a position of subordination. This may be a weakness, and it may be mentioned, but it is a fact. Well may the glamour of the great Napoleonic epure attract us. But let us be sure that it is not a lure to us and our times.

A Generalissimo, to be of real utility, must be omnipotent. He must control diplomacy, which is one of the instruments that he needs. He must have supervision over all the available forces of all States and of the resources which support war. He must be able to direct fleets to support his strategy, and in every single one of his orders which concerns any State but his own, he risks early collision with foreign Governments, Parliaments, and Departments. To deal with all these matters he will require a Civil Cabinet of monstrously distended type. How much time will he be able to give to strategy when he finds himself up against all the constituted authorities, not to speak of all the Directors and Controllers, in any single Allied State? Sunk under an ocean of papers, enraged with contradictions and opposition, the unfortunate man would not last a month in office, and would have no resource but suicide or resignation.

We can, of course, conceive the Generalissimo with powers of a less extensive character, a soldier who will have nothing to do with the civil departments of his own or Allied Governments, and will merely direct the forces which all these Governments provide him. But the natural tendency of these Governments will then be to save up their own men and resources and not to pull their whole weight in the Allied effort. Even a French *petit chef*, the *Eche de Paris*, on November 26, after affirming that "notre part semblable ebre avant tout le parti de direction militaire," goes on to say that then "le sang francais se mepege dans l'avenant" without seeming to realize that similar thoughts may occur to other States. Meanwhile, the fundamental danger—namely, that of discord, will remain, Command.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the undenoted donations. Further amounts will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Balance as per last statement	\$ 1,859.89
H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G.	200
Mr. T. Arcott	30
Collected at Football Match per Mr. R. J. Wilton	354
Proceeds of Raffle per Miss Square	251
Total	\$2,674.89

J. F. RAMSAY,
Hon. Treasurer.
H.K. St. George's Day Fund.
15th April, 1918.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day at tomorrow's meetings are as follows:—
1. Letter from Government relative to a plan of a depot for the storage and sorting of poultry.

2. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—I. Has any estimate been received for the construction of a wholesale Poultry Market near the Sailors' Home? II. Has the proposed site an area of 9,300 square feet? And is it now let as a timber yard at \$250 per quarter? III. Could not the ground surface be concreted and channelled and about half the area roofed with concrete on brick pillars for less than \$5,000? IV. Are not the poultry dealers willing to pay a rent which would recoup the \$5,000 in about 2 years and thereafter produce a substantial net increase to the revenue? V. If so, what is the reason for further postponing a work which will be beneficial and profitable to the public, and will remove the long standing nuisance from Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

3. Application for an extensive trade licence at No. 392, Canton Road, Kowloon, Inland Lot Nos. 905 and 906.

even with a Generalissimo of restricted powers, and will not be lessened, but rather increased, by the limitation of his sphere of influence, since he will have fewer means of accomplishing his ends.

The argument is the same no matter which Ally supplies the Generalissimo, but in practice we must of us admit, for reasons which are too obvious to dwell upon, that he must be a Frenchman. In this case we must imagine General Petain to be the Generalissimo, since he is the most famous commander in his country. It would be an honour to any Army to be commanded by General Petain. An Allied War Council which does not listen to his sane and precise ideas is unfortunate indeed. A man of strong and resolute character, fearless and independent, with long views and perfect mastery of the art of war, General Petain possesses the unlimited confidence of the French Army, and has the highest possible qualifications for the Command-in-Chief. But for these very reasons we in England who know and highly appreciate his talents would view with the greatest regret his elevation to a post in which no man, in our opinion, could remain for long.

Is it not true, in this matter, that beat is the enemy of good? Can any unification of the Command make up for the loss of the cordial sympathies which unite us now? Is it not practically certain that we shall suffer this loss if we elect a Generalissimo unless the campaign goes as happily as marriage bells, certainly one of the most improbable things in the world? The days of Napoleon have gone by, and instead of endeavouring to create a fictitious reproduction of them it is surely better to accept the Allied world as we find it, and, in these critical days, to risk everything and anybody by radical, untimely, and dangerous changes in our Higher Command.

DEATH OF MRS. W. LOCKHART.

Sister of Sir Harry Parkes.

A correspondent writes to the Times under date January 4th:—Catherine Lockhart, widow of William Lockhart, F.R.C.S., the well-known medical missionary, has just died at the age of 74 at 67 Granville Park, Blackheath. Her father, Harry Parkes, an ironmaster, of Birchills Hall, near Walsall, was killed in a carriage accident not long after her mother died, thus leaving her and her brother and sister orphans. These sorrows were followed by the loss of their family property, and they were reduced to straitened circumstances. A cousin who had gone to Malacca, and who married the Rev. Charles Gutzaff, invited both girls to join them, and among their fellow-passengers was Mr. William Lockhart, to whom in 1841 Miss Parkes was married.

It was a time of stirring events in China. The East India Company's charter ceased in 1834, and after that time the Chinese officials became increasingly overbearing to all foreigners. Inconveniences and perils were multiplied; native servants fled, and all food supplies were cut off. Europeans had therefore to take refuge in English ships in Hongkong harbour. Dr. Lockhart had frequently to move from Canton, to Macao and elsewhere, in the endeavour to begin his medical work. The first China War soon followed, with the capture of Canton and other towns, and the occupation of Ohusan, as a step towards opening direct negotiations with the Imperial Court. Dr. Lockhart founded a hospital in the capital of Ohusan. Through all the dangers and excitements of these times Mrs. Lockhart passed with great courage. By the Treaty of Tientsin new ports were thrown open, among them Shanghai. Dr. and Mrs. Lockhart at once removed thither, and in Shanghai Mrs. Lockhart made her home until her return to England. During the Taiping troubles her home was often hit by cannon shot and rifle bullets in fighting between the rebel and Imperial forces. Her brother went out to the East in 1841, and entering the Consular Service, eventually became the British Plenipotentiary to Japan and afterwards to China—Sir Harry Parkes.

The correspondent above quoted omits to mention that the year in which the two sisters came out to Macao was 1838, and it was by their entreaties to Mrs. Gutzaff that their brother, to whom they were greatly attached, was sent for Harry Parkes arrived at Macao in October 1841. He was then thirteen years of age, yet he set to work on Chinese at once, his rapidity in acquiring the language being extraordinary. Before he was fourteen he began official life at Hongkong as interpreter, thus entering upon the first rung of the ladder which carried him up to the highest posts available in China and Japan. It will be news to many people that the elder sister of Sir Harry Parkes, who was present as British Minister at the opening of Kobe to foreign trade fifty years since, should have survived up to a few weeks ago.

Shanghai Shipping Men for Hongkong.

A number of Shanghai shipping men are to leave Shanghai for Hongkong this week to serve on the Dutch vessels which have been taken over, says the *N. O. Daily News* of the 10th instant.

A Tientsin Fatality.

Mr. A. D. Copeland, of the Chinese Customs, Tientsin, died at the northern port on the 5th instant as the result of an accident with a motor cycle the previous day.

Aviation in Japan.

Masao Goto, a Japanese aviator, recently made a non-stop flight from Tokyo to Osaka, a distance of 360 miles. He started at 4.55 a.m. and landed on the Osaka parade grounds at 11.33 a.m.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued today by Mr. J. O. Jenkins, O.B.E., Police Officer Commanding.

All ranks will attend at Headquarters Office, as detailed below. Men on duty on the dates allocated to their Sections will attend at such subsequent dates as are specified in these Orders.

Uniform: One with covers to be worn. *Arms*: Ammunition, Truncheons, Whistles, Chains, Armbands and Belts to be produced for inspection by these in possession of the same.

The first named Section will attend at 4.15 p.m. and second named Section at 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, April 16th—No. 1 Section and No. 3 Section.

Wednesday, April 17th—No. 3 Section and No. 4 Section.

Thursday, April 18th—No. 5 Section and No. 8 Section.

Friday, April 19th—No. 7 Section and No. 8 Section.

By Order: T. F. Hong, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

April 15th, 1918.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

In the Captain Cup Competition for April, Sir Wm. Beechey and Mr. R. P. Dodwell tied the former score being 100 minus 18-82 and the latter went round in 82. The tie will be decided on Mr. Dodwell's return. There were 81 entries.

In the Mixed Foursome Competition for Easter Holidays the tie for second place between Miss Ritchie and Mr. E. P. Thurnfield and Mr. Mayhew and Mr. H. Peze was played off yesterday and Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thurnfield won with a score of 107 minus 12-95 against their opponents 120 minus 18-102.

The entrance list for the Governor's Cup will be closed on Friday, the 26th inst., and result of the draw will be notified to members in due course.

THANKFUL MOTHERS.

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, for their little ones are always struck in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Minnie Bonadonna, Minnetonka, N.B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have for my little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach, cure constipation, indigestion, and worms; break up colds and relieve fever; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 80 cents a trial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Promotion.

Lieut. F. G. W. Newbery, R.N.R., formerly of the China Merchants S. N. Co., has been promoted Lieut. Commander.

Quarantine Against Hongkong.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the following telegram dated the 12th April, has been received from H. B. M. Consul Ningpo:—Quarantine was declared against Hongkong yesterday.

Mentions for Harbin, Bolsheviks.

We learn from Harbin that a large consignment of arms, guns and munitions has reached Colonel Semenov for use against the Bolsheviks and his force is growing stronger and more numerous every day, says the *China Critic*.

For the Japanese Army.

The physical examination of the Japanese young men in conscription age which is now taking place at Dai Nippon Kaikan from the 5th to the 8th inst. is to be the Army Supply Depot, adjoining the S. M. E. Co. General Office from 8 a.m. daily. Altogether 415 young men are to be examined. *—Macao Daily News.*



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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

SHIPPING AND SUBMARINES (Continued from Page 9.)

London, April 12.
The Italian shipping returns for the week ending April 6 show that there were 344 arrivals and 319 departures. One steamer over 1500 tons, one sailing ship over 100 tons and one sailing ship under 100 tons were sunk.

London, April 11.
The reduction in sinkings is associated with the German offensive. It is recalled that Field Marshal Hindenburg tacitly admitted the failure of submarine warfare when he assured the Socialist delegation at Berlin a few weeks ago that in the offensive in the West it was certain that success would cost 400,000 German lives but peace would come this August. This is a striking contrast to Hindenburg's Army Order of February, 1917, when he said the submarine offered the best means of a speedy ending to the war. It is pointed out in London that 200,000 British troops crossed the Channel in ten days since the resumption of the offensive. It is believed that Germany's submarine efforts are decreasing owing to the concentration of labour and material on the land offensive, while the work of the British Navy is having the effect of destroying submarines at twice the rate of a year ago.

ITALIAN CONFIDENCE.

Rome, April 13.
Signor Orlando (the Premier), after visiting the Front, has telegraphed to General Diaz that he wished that the confidence that his visit had inspired in him should spread throughout Italy, and the Army, which was never more worthy than in the present hour of the supreme crisis. "The enemy's blow, when it falls, will find us ready."

A LONG RANGE GUN.

London, April 12.
Mr. Macpherson stated in the House of Commons that it was possible to construct a gun firing over eighty miles. Necessary steps had been taken in this connection.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

HEAVY FIGHTING PALESTINE.

London, April 12.
A Palestine official report states: Throughout the day fighting was in progress in the sector. On Wednesday the Turks and Germans penetrated the advanced positions in the direction of Beirakin and Elker, but were eventually ejected. We advanced our lines at several points, and inflicted substantial losses. We took a few Turks and German prisoners. A Turkish attack on the east bank of the Jordan in the vicinity of Elgho Ramieh on Thursday broke down with heavy losses under our artillery fire. Our mounted troops pursued the retreating enemy within a short distance of Shunet Nimrin. An attack astride the Jericho-Nablus road westward of the Jordan was also repulsed.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP REPORTED SUNK.

Copenhagen, April 13.
The "Social Demokraten" states that the German battleship "Rheinland" is aground off the Aaland Islands.
Another source reports that the "Rheinland" struck a mine and sank.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, April 13.
There were collisions between the mob, the police and the Military during the bread riots at The Hague, where a crowd pillaged the shops. Several casualties were reported. There was also rioting at Rotterdam.

The Hague, April 13.
The Government has introduced a Bill establishing compulsory military service during abnormal conditions for Dutchmen, and unmarried and childless Dutchwomen in the mother-country between the ages of 17 and 60.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE SENSATION.

London, April 13.
The letter written by Emperor Karl to Prince Sixte of Bourbon, on the Alsace-Lorraine question, concluded: "Serbia shall be re-established in her sovereignty. We are ready to assure her equitable natural access to the Adriatic, besides extensive economic concessions, but Austria-Hungary will demand assurances, guaranteed by the Entente Powers that Serbia shall suppress any political society tending to the disintegration of Austria-Hungary. Events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas concerning them until a legal and definitive Government is established there. I ask you to ascertain opinion firstly of France and England with a view to preparing the ground of the Entente for the opening of official negotiations. Hoping we shall thus be able on both sides soon to terminate the sufferings of so many millions, I beg you to believe my very lively fraternal affection.—Karl."

Amsterdam, April 13.
It is now significantly admitted in Vienna that the Emperor Karl had sent some kind of a letter as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the explanations taking the form that the letter was misinterpreted or falsified.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

London, April 13.
The report of the Committee on Enemy Treatment of British War Prisoners, part of which we printed on Saturday, contains an instance of where one Allied shell killed seven and wounded four war prisoners in Belgium. The report furnishes appalling evidence concerning the systematic semi-starvation of prisoners. A case is quoted where a party appealed to the sentry for permission to pick stinging nettles and dandelions to reduce the pangs of hunger. Dirty potato peelings were picked up and a starving Australian was shot for attempting to pick up a piece of bread which women left by the roadside for prisoners. They rarely received food parcels from their friends. Owing to the Germans unofficially acknowledging the existence of prisoners in occupied territory, their existence is often unnotified. But if they are permitted to write they are compelled to date letters from "false" addresses. Several thousand parcels are known to have been undelivered, notably in the case of a party of 77 Newfoundlanders. Their miseries are intensified by the inadequacy of accommodation and the inadequate supply of clothing. In one case men were compelled to sleep in a roofless barn where the rain poured in but were compelled to resume work in their soaked garments. Another instance is of 110 being accommodated in an unheated room in midwinter fifteen by twenty feet. A bare boards without blankets. When utterly worn out the prisoners were sent from the lines to the German prison camps in a ragged and verminous condition, half savage with hunger and bad treatment. The report shows the cause of a number of deaths which the German Government admitted plainly to be attributable to starvation and the awful conditions to which the prisoners were subjected.

AMERICAN DETERMINATION.

Albany, April 13.
Mr. Taft, addressing the New York State Legislature, advocated that the United States should as soon as possible put an Army of five or seven millions into the British and French lines. This would probably take two years, but, when accomplished, victory should be won. The Americans should occupy the centre and bear the brunt of the battle as they ought to, for, after all, the Allies had been fighting America's battles for the past three years.

The Legislature passed a resolution in favour of the United States joining after the war a League of Nations to safeguard the peace that must be won by the joint Allied military forces.

The speech and the resolution are significant as showing the strong Republican sentiment for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION

London, April 13.
In the House of Commons in Committee on the Man-Power Bill the first clause of the Man-Power Bill authorising the general raising of the age limit was carried by a large majority. The Government undertook not to take action as regards those who are liable over 50, without Parliament's consent.

Mr. Asquith, explaining why he did not ask his followers to vote against compulsion in Ireland, said the situation was far graver than when he last spoke in the House. He could not be a party to any proceeding in the House which, if successful, must prevent the Government from concentrating entirely upon saving from disaster the cause of the Allies.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith suggested that in the interval between the passing of the Bill and the application of compulsion in Ireland the Bill, based on the report of the Irish Convention, should be passed by both Houses.

Mr. H. E. Duke (Secretary for Ireland) said nothing would please the Government better than that Parliament should be erected at Dublin before any Irishmen went to the Colours. He hoped that when Irishmen saw the Government resolved to settle the Irish question, and that it is open to them honourably and as citizens to participate in the defence of the Empire, they would again rally to the sacred cause as in 1914.

Mr. Devlin declared that the action of the Government was fraught with the greatest peril, and urged the withdrawal of the Irish clause at the earliest moment. If the Government introduced a broad measure of self-Government satisfying the Irish national aspirations and called at the earliest opportunity a Parliament representing Irish citizenship, Government would get from Ireland what it got from South Africa. If the Government did this, he would join the Colours, as a private, would constitute himself a leader, and would do his utmost to rally young Irishmen to the Government's support. This was a time of bitter trial.—(Loud Nationalist cheers.)

London, April 13.
In commenting on the Irish situation, the "Daily News" and the "Daily Chronicle" deplore the Government's attitude towards conscription.

The "Morning Post" states the nation is asked to betray Ulster to placate Sinn Fein.

The "Daily Telegraph" and "Times" emphasise the responsibility of the Government to find a settlement in fulfilment of the Premier's pledge of February 25th. The former says it is futile to conceal the Convention's failure, though in some developments of opinion it at least pointed the way to a brighter future. The "Times" says the atmosphere in the House of Commons yesterday was more promising than at any time since the Government proposals were announced. The new German drive has sobered the Nationalists. The Government is undoubtedly assured of general sympathy and goodwill in its attempt to effect a solution.

Later.
The Nationalist amendment against Conscription in Ireland, was rejected by 280 to 108.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, April 13.
An air raid alarm was given at 10 o'clock last evening and the "all clear" signal at 11.

German aeroplanes crossed the lines and proceeded southwards. Only two reached Paris and dropped some bombs. The casualties are still unknown.

Later.
In last night's air-raid 11 were killed and 50 wounded.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, April 12.
General Keim, for three years Military Governor of the Belgian Province of Limburg, in a speech at Berlin, characterised the restoration and indemnification of Belgium as monstrous. Belgium had only been treated according to the laws of war. Military, economic and political guarantees in Belgium were impossible. "The annexation of the Flanders coast with the necessary hinterland and the conclusion of a German peace with in-

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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